
MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR LOCAL JUVENILE FACILITIES

TITLE 24, PART 1, SECTION 13-201 AND PART 2, SECTION 460A

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SECTION 13-201 (A) DEFINITIONS.

The following definitions shall apply:

The definitions in Title 24 will duplicate those in Title 15.

"New Generation design" means a design concept for detention facilities in which housing cells, dormitories or sleeping rooms are positioned around the perimeter of a common dayroom, forming a housing/living unit. Generally, the majority of services for each housing/living unit (such as dining, medical exam/sick call, programming, school, etc.) occur in specified locations within the unit.

"Security glazing" means a glass/polycarbonate composite glazing material designed for use in detention facility doors and windows and intended to withstand measurable, complex loads from deliberate and sustained attacks in a detention environment.

SECTION 13-201 (B) EXCLUSIONS.

Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, Sections 13-201 and 460A, which pertain to planning and design of juvenile facilities, shall be applicable to facilities for which architectural drawings have been submitted to the State Board of Corrections for review. These requirements shall not be applicable to facilities that were constructed in conformance with the standards of the Department of the Youth Authority or the Board of Corrections in effect at the time of initial architectural planning. However, an existing juvenile facility built in accordance with construction standards in effect at the time of construction shall be considered as being in compliance with the provisions of this article unless the condition of the structure is determined by the facility administrator or other appropriate authority to be dangerous to life, health or welfare of minors. When any facility, designed and constructed under earlier standards, can comply with a more recently adopted requirement, the least restrictive regulation shall apply. If, in the course of inspection of local juvenile facilities, the Board of Corrections determines that a facility planned or built prior to these regulations does not meet the appropriate, applicable standards in effect at the time of initial architectural planning, the local governing body shall submit to the Board of Corrections for their approval within one year of such inspection a plan for causing that facility to meet current standards. Such a plan shall include the specific building areas that need to be remodeled and/or constructed, a definite time period over which the proposed modifications are planned, and a cost estimate including a description of the method of financing.

Section 13-201(c) Initial Planning for a Local Juvenile Facility

Section 13-201(c) 1. Letter of Intent.

A county, city, city and county or regional juvenile facility that intends to build or remodel any local juvenile facility shall file a letter of intent with the Board of Corrections.

Section 13-201(c) 2. Needs Assessment ~~Study~~

Any county, city, city and county, or regional juvenile facility intending to construct a new juvenile facility, or expand the rated capacity of the current facility, shall complete a needs assessment. One copy of the needs assessment shall be submitted to the Board of Corrections prior to submitting plans and specifications. There are two types of needs assessments:

- A. Comprehensive Needs Assessment. The Comprehensive N~~needs~~ A~~assessment~~ shall include:
- ~~A.1.~~ a description of the elements of the system;
 - ~~B.2.~~ a description of the department's management philosophy/process;
 - ~~C.3.~~ a description of the current minor population;
 - ~~D.4.~~ a description of the classification system;
 - ~~E.5.~~ a description of the program needs, including planned academic programs and special education programs, and an analysis of performance in using programs which can reduce secure facility requirements;
 - ~~F.6.~~ an analysis of the corrections' system trends and characteristics which influence planning assumptions about future change, including: population projections, projections of minor population and program costs based on continuation of current policies, and projections of the impact of alternative policies or programs on minor population growth and program costs;
 - ~~G.7.~~ a history of the system's compliance with standards including the adequacy of staffing levels and the ability to provide visual supervision;
 - ~~H.8.~~ a history of the adequacy of record keeping;
 - ~~I.9.~~ the ability to provide confidential interviews and medical exams, and;
 - ~~J.10.~~ a discussion of unresolved issues.
- B. Targeted Needs Assessment.
- 1. For expansion of an existing facility, a targeted needs assessment may be submitted if a comprehensive needs assessment has been submitted and accepted by the Board of Corrections within 5 years.
 - 2. The Targeted Needs Assessment shall include any update and/or changes to the previous Comprehensive Needs Assessment and provide information affirming its validity and accuracy.

Section 13-201(c) 3. Operational Program Statement.

Unless the construction or remodeling is of a minor nature, not affecting the capacity or flow of the facility, ~~a~~ an operational program statement shall be developed by the facility administrator and submitted to the Board of Corrections for the purpose of providing the basis upon which architectural plans are drawn. The operational program statement must be submitted with the schematic architectural plans required by Section 13-201 (c) 5 of these regulations and must include a description of the following:

- A. intended capacity of facility;
- B. security and classification of minors to be housed;
- C. movement within the facility and entry and exit from secure areas;
- D. food preparation and serving,
- E. staffing;
- F. booking;
- G. visiting and attorney interviews;
- H. exercise;
- I. programs;
- J. medical services, including the management of communicable diseases;
- K. cleaning and/or laundering;
- L. segregation of minors;
- M. court holding and movement;
- N. mental health services;
- O. facilities for administration and operations staff;
- P. staff to staff communications system;
- Q. management of disruptive minors;
- R. management of minors with disabilities, with provisions for wheelchairs, gurney access, and for evacuation during emergencies;
- S. architectural treatment of space relative to preventing suicides by minors;
- T. method of implementing California Penal Code Section 4030 relating to the holding of offenders requiring incarceration without the necessity of unjustified strip searches; and,
- U. school programs.

Section 13-201(c) 4. Facilities in Existing Buildings.

Wherever county, city, city and county, or regional juvenile facility intends to establish a juvenile facility in an existing building or buildings, notice shall be given to the Board of Corrections whose staff shall complete a survey to determine capacity of such buildings and shall make recommendations for necessary modifications. The proposing local government shall secure the appropriate clearance from the health authority, building official, and State Fire Marshal.

Section 13-201(c) 5. Submittal of Plans and Specifications.

All plans and specifications submitted to the Board of Corrections in compliance with Penal Code Section 6029 shall be in duplicate at the schematic design stage, at the design development stage and when final working plans and specifications are developed. A copy of the plans will be forwarded by the Board to the State Fire Marshal for review. Board of Corrections staff shall respond in writing indicating compliance or non-compliance with these regulations.

Section 13-201(c) 6. Design Requirements.

- A. The design of a local juvenile facility shall comply with provisions of California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 2, Section 460A.
- B. The design of a juvenile facility shall address the following:
 - (1) Fire safety. The provisions of Title 19 as they relate to juvenile facilities shall be incorporated into the facility design.
 - (2) Suicide hazards. Architectural plans shall be reviewed by the Board for the purpose of reducing hazards posed by fixtures and equipment which could be used for an act of suicide by a minor. The facility design shall avoid any surfaces, edges, fixtures, or fittings that can provide an attachment for hanging or other opportunity for self-inflicted injury. The following features shall be incorporated in the design of sleeping rooms, bathrooms, and any other area where a juvenile may be left alone:
 - a. plumbing shall not be exposed. Operation of control valves shall use flush buttons or similar. Drinking water spout, if any, shall be without curved projections;
 - b. towel holders shall be ball-in-socket or indented clasp, not pull-down hooks or bars;
 - c. supply and return grilles shall have openings no greater than 3/16 inch or have 16-mesh per square inch;
 - d. beds, desk surfaces, and shelves shall have no sharp edges and be configured to prevent attachment;
 - e. light fixtures shall be tamper resistant;
 - f. fixtures such as mirrors shall be mounted using tamper resistant fasteners; ~~and;~~
 - g. fire sprinkler heads inside rooms shall be designed to prevent attachment; and
 - h. telephone cords shall be of minimum length to facilitate use.
 - (3) Health and sanitation. Provisions of Subchapter 5, Title 15, California Code of Regulations, and of the California Uniform Retail Food Facilities Law as they relate to juvenile facilities shall be incorporated into the facility design.
 - (4) When adding new sleeping rooms to a juvenile hall, not less than 10% of them shall be single occupancy, unless the juvenile hall can demonstrate that its current number of single occupancy rooms will equal at least 10% of the new Board rated capacity. In addition, single or double occupancy rooms shall be that number, determined by the facility administrator, necessary to safely manage the population of the facility based on a comprehensive needs assessment which accounts for minors projected to be:
 - a. mentally disordered;
 - b. custodial problems; and/or,
 - c. likely to need individual housing for other specific reasons as determined by the facility administration.

The total number of single or double occupancy rooms shall be identified.

~~Consideration must also be given to whether the single or double occupancy rooms will or will not include toilet fixtures.~~

- (5) Staff and safety. Facilities shall be designed and/or equipped in such a manner that staff and minors have the ability to summon immediate assistance in the event of an incident or an emergency.
- (6) Heating and cooling. Provision shall be made to maintain a comfortable living environment and meet the energy requirements of in accordance with the heating, ventilating, and air conditioning requirements of Parts 2 and 4, and the energy conservation requirements of Part 6, Title 24, California Code of Regulations. Part 2 (California Building Code), Part 4 (California Mechanical Code), and Part 6 (California Energy Code) of Title 24, California Code of Regulations.
- (7) Acoustics. Dayroom areas shall be designed and constructed so that the noise level does not exceed 65 decibels and a reverberation time less than 1.5 seconds. Sleeping areas shall have a noise level no higher than 35 decibels and a reverberation time less than 1.5 seconds. The heating, ventilating and air conditioning noise level shall be no higher than 35 decibels in sleeping areas and classrooms.
- (8) Spaces for the disabled.
 - a. Housing room. A room for a minor with a disability requiring a wheelchair, must have an appropriate entry and a toilet, washbasin and drinking fountain which the minor can utilize without personal assistance.
 - b. Other space within the security perimeter such as dayroom and activity areas shall be located such that a disabled minor will not be excluded from participating in any program for which they would otherwise be eligible. An accessible shower for disabled minors shall be available.
 - c. Spaces outside the security perimeter. Public areas of a local juvenile facility shall comply with the applicable chapters of Title 24, Part 2 of the California Code of Regulations.
- (9) Security. ~~The Facility~~ design shall ~~facilitate~~ provide security and supervision appropriate to the security classification level of minors in custody.
 - a. The facility's perimeter shall be controlled by appropriate means to provide ensure that minors remain within the perimeter and to prevent access by the general public without proper authorization.
 - b. Security glazing shall be used where it defines the secure perimeter of buildings. It shall also be used at appropriate interior locations to ensure a secure and safe environment for minors and staff.
- (10) Medical/mental health care housing and treatment space. There shall be some means to provide health care housing and treatment of ill and/or infirm minors. When the operational program statement for a facility indicates that medical care housing is needed, such housing must provide lockable storage space for medical instruments and must be located within the security area of the facility accessible to both female and male minors, but not in the living area of either. Treatment spaces and the medical care housing unit shall be designed in consultation with the health authority. If negative pressure isolation rooms are being planned, they shall be designed to the community standard. Medical/mental health areas may contain other than single occupancy rooms.
 - Section 13-201(c)6.B.(6) Heating and Cooling – No anticipated fiscal impact.

Section 13-201(c) 7. Pilot Project.

A pilot project is the short-term method used by a local juvenile facility/system approved by the Board of Corrections, to evaluate innovative programs, operations or concepts which may not comply with the regulations but meet or exceed the intent of these regulations.

The Board of Corrections may, upon application of a city, county or city and county, grant pilot project status to a program, operational innovation or new concept related to the operation and management of a local juvenile facility. An application for a pilot project shall include, at a minimum, the following information:

- A. the regulations which the pilot project shall affect;
- B. any lawsuits brought against the applicant local juvenile facility, pertinent to the proposal;
- C. a summary of the "totality of conditions" in the facility or facilities, including but not limited to;
 - (1) program activities, exercise and recreation;
 - (2) adequacy of supervision;
 - (3) types of minors affected; and,
 - (4) classification procedures.
- D. a statement of the goals the pilot project is intended to achieve, the reasons a pilot project is necessary, and why the particular approach was selected;
- E. the projected costs of the pilot project and projected cost savings to the city, county, or city and county, if any;
- F. a plan for developing and implementing the pilot project including a time line where appropriate; and,
- G. a statement of how the overall goal of providing safety to staff and minors shall be achieved.

The Board of Corrections may consider applications for pilot projects based on the relevance and appropriateness of the proposed project, the applicant's history of compliance/non-compliance with regulations, the completeness of the information provided in the application, and staff recommendations.

Within 10 working days of receipt of the application, Board staff shall notify the applicant, in writing, that the application is complete and accepted for filing, or that the application is being returned as deficient and identifying what specific additional information is needed. This does not preclude the Board of Corrections members from requesting additional information necessary to make a determination that the pilot project proposed actually meets or exceeds the intent of these regulations at the time of the hearing. When complete, the application shall be placed on the agenda for the Board's consideration at a regularly scheduled meeting. The written notification from the Board to the applicant shall also include the date, time and location of the meeting at which the application shall be considered.

When an application for a pilot project is approved by the Board of Corrections, the Board shall notify the applicant, in writing within 10 working days of the meeting, of any conditions included in the approval and the time period for the pilot project. Regular progress reports and evaluative data on the success of the pilot project in meeting its goals shall be provided to the

Board. The Board of Corrections may extend time limits for pilot projects for good and proper purpose.

If disapproved, the applicant shall be notified in writing, within 10 working days of the meeting, the reasons for said disapproval. This application approval process may take up to 90 days from the date of receipt of a complete application.

Pilot project status granted by the Board of Corrections shall not exceed 12 months after its approval date. When deemed to be in the best interest of the applicant, the Board of Corrections may extend the expiration date. Once a city, county, or city and county successfully completes the pilot project evaluation period and desires to continue with the program, it may apply for an alternate means of compliance. The pilot project shall be granted an automatic extension of time to operate the project pending the Board of Corrections consideration of an alternate means of compliance.

Section 13-201(c) 8. Alternate means of compliance.

An alternate means of compliance is the long-term method used by a local juvenile facility/system, approved by the Board of Corrections, to encourage responsible innovation and creativity in the operation of California's local juvenile facilities. The Board of Corrections may, upon application of a city, county, or city and county, consider alternate means of compliance with these regulations either after the pilot project process has been successfully evaluated or upon direct application to the Board of Corrections. The city, county, or city and county shall present the completed application to the Board of Corrections no later than 30 days prior to the expiration of its pilot project, if needed.

Applications for alternate means of compliance shall meet the spirit and intent of improving facility management, shall enhance, be equal to, or exceed the intent of, existing standard(s), and shall include reporting and evaluation components. An application for alternate means of compliance shall include, at a minimum, the following information:

- A. any lawsuits brought against the applicant local facility, pertinent to the proposal;
- B. a summary of the "totality of conditions" in the facility or facilities, including but not limited to:
 - (1) program activities, exercise and recreation;
 - (2) adequacy of supervision;
 - (3) types of minors affected; and,
 - (4) classification procedures.
- C. a statement of the problem the alternate means of compliance is intended to solve, how the alternative shall contribute to a solution of the problem and why it is considered an effective solution;
- D. the projected costs of the alternative and projected cost savings to the city, county, or city and county if any;
- E. a plan for developing and implementing the alternative including a time line where appropriate; and,
- F. a statement of how the overall goal of providing safety to staff and minors was or would be achieved during the pilot project evaluation phase.

- G. when remodeling, a statement which indicates that the alternate means of compliance will provide an enhanced compliance with current regulations, if full compliance cannot be achieved.

The Board of Corrections may consider applications for alternate means of compliance based on the relevance and appropriateness of the proposed alternative, the applicant's history of compliance/noncompliance with regulations, the completeness of the information provided in the application, the experiences of the jurisdiction during the pilot project, if applicable, and staff recommendations.

Within 10 working days of receipt of the application, Board staff shall notify the applicant, in writing, that the application is complete and accepted for filing, or that the application is being returned as deficient and identifying what specific additional information is needed. This does not preclude the Board of Corrections members from requesting additional information necessary to make a determination that the alternate means of compliance proposed meets or exceeds the intent of these regulations at the time of the hearing. When complete, the application shall be placed on the agenda for the Board's consideration at a regularly scheduled meeting. The written notification from the Board to the applicant shall also include the date, time and location of the meeting at which the application shall be considered.

When an application for an alternate means of compliance is approved by the Board of Corrections, the Board shall notify the applicant, in writing within 10 working days of the meeting, of any conditions included in the approval and the time period for which the alternate means of compliance shall be permitted. Regular progress reports and evaluative data as to the success of the alternate means of compliance shall be submitted by the applicant. If disapproved, the applicant shall be notified in writing, within 10 working days of the meeting, the reasons for said disapproval. This application approval process may take up to 90 days from the date of receipt of a complete application.

The Board of Corrections may revise the minimum standards during the next biennial review based on data and information obtained during the alternate means of compliance process. If, however, the alternate means of compliance does not have universal application, a city, county, or city and county may continue to operate under this status as long as they meet the terms of this regulation.

SECTION 460A.1 DESIGN CRITERIA FOR REQUIRED SPACES

Section 460A.1.1 Reception/Intake Admission.

In each juvenile hall, space used for the reception of minors pending admission to juvenile hall shall have the following space and equipment:

- 460A.1.1.1. weapons locker as specified in 460A.2.9;
- 460A.1.1.2. a secure room for the confinement of minors pending admission to juvenile hall as specified in 460A.1.2;
- 460A.1.1.3. access to a shower;
- 460A.1.1.4. a secure vault or storage space for minors' valuables;

- 460A.1.1.5. telephones accessible to minors; and,
- 460A.1.1.6. access to hot and cold running water for staff use.

Section 460A.1.2 Locked Holding Room.

A locked holding room shall:

- 460A.1.2.1. contain a minimum of 15 square feet of floor area per minor;
- 460A.1.2.2. provide no less than 45 square feet of floor space and have a clear ceiling height of 8 or more feet;
- 460A.1.2.3. contain seating to accommodate all minors as specified in Section 460A.2.8;
- 460A.1.2.4. ~~have access to be equipped with~~ a toilet, wash basin and drinking fountain as specified in Section 460A.2; and, unless a procedure is in effect to give the minor access to a toilet, wash basin and drinking fountain;
- 460A.1.2.5. maximize visual supervision of minors by staff; and
- 460A.1.2.6. have an outward swinging or lateral sliding door.

Section 460A.1.3 Natural Light.

Visual access to natural light shall be provided in locked sleeping rooms, single occupancy sleeping rooms, double occupancy sleeping rooms, dormitories and dayrooms. Natural light may be provided by, but is not limited to, skylights or windows in dayrooms, windows in adjacent exterior exercise areas and in sleeping rooms and/or dormitories.

Section 460A.1.4 Corridors.

Corridors in living units shall be at least 8 feet wide.

EXCEPTION: Where room doors are staggered, or if rooms are located on only one side, hallways shall be at least 6 feet wide.

Section 460A.1.5 Living Unit.

A living unit in a juvenile hall shall be a self-contained unit containing locked sleeping rooms, single and double occupancy sleeping rooms, or dormitories, dayroom space, toilet, wash basins, drinking fountains and showers commensurate to the number of minors housed, not to exceed 30 minors. A living unit shall not be divided by any permanent or temporary barrier that hinders direct access, supervision or immediate intervention or other action if needed.

Section 460A.1.6 Locked Sleeping Rooms.

Locked sleeping rooms shall be equipped with an individual or combination toilet, wash basin and drinking fountain. ~~unless a procedure is in effect to give the minor access to a toilet, wash basin and drinking fountain.~~ Doors to locked sleeping rooms shall swing outward or slide laterally.

Section 460A.1.7 Single Occupancy Sleeping Rooms.

Single occupancy sleeping rooms shall provide the following:

- 460A.1.7.1. a minimum of ~~63~~ 70 square feet of floor area;
- 460A.1.7.2. a minimum clear ceiling height of 8 feet; and,
- 460A.1.7.3. the door into this room shall swing outward or slide laterally and be provided with a view panel, a minimum of 144 square inches, constructed of security glazing.

Section 460A.1.8 Double Occupancy Sleeping Rooms.

Double occupancy sleeping rooms shall provide the following:

- 460A.1.8.1. a minimum of 100 square feet of floor area;
- 460A.1.8.2. a minimum clear ceiling height of 8 feet and a minimum width of 7 feet; and,
- 460A.1.8.3. the door into this room shall swing outward or slide laterally and be provided with a view panel, a minimum of 144 square inches, constructed of security glazing.

Section 460A.1.9 Dormitories.

Dormitories shall provide the following:

- 460A.1.9.1. a minimum of 50 square feet of floor area per minor with the minimum size of a dormitory being 200 square feet of floor area and a minimum 8 foot clear ceiling height;
- 460A.1.9.2. designed for no fewer than 4 minors;
- ~~460A.1.9.3. dormitories for detained minors in juvenile halls shall be designed for no more than 15 minors;~~
- 460A.1.9.43. dormitories in juvenile halls ~~housing minors under court commitments~~ shall be designed for no more than 30 minors; and,
- 460A.1.9.54. Camps shall conform to 1 and 2.

Section 460A.1.10 Dayrooms.

Dayrooms in juvenile halls shall contain 35 square feet of floor area per minor. Dayrooms in camps and special purpose juvenile halls shall contain 30 square feet of floor area per minor. Access must be provided to toilets, wash basins, drinking fountains, and showers as specified in Section 460A.2.

Section 460A.1.11 Physical Activity and Recreation Areas.

Indoor/outdoor physical activity and recreation areas shall be designed as follows:

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|--|
| 460A.1.11.1. | Facility Capacity | Minimum Indoor/Outdoor Recreation space |
| | 40 or less | 9,000 square feet |
| | 41-274 | 225 square feet per minor up to 61,650 square feet |
| | 275 or more | 61,650 square feet, plus 145 square feet for each minor beyond 274 (up to a maximum of 87,120 square feet) |
- 460A.1.11.1.1 At least one-quarter of the dedicated indoor/outdoor space shall be a paved or like surface.
- 460A.1.11.1.2 The required recreation area shall contain no single dimension less than 40 feet.
- 460A.1.11.2. A portion of the dedicated space for physical activity and recreation shall be out of doors and be of sufficient size and equipped in such a manner to allow compliance with Title 15, Section 1371, which requires at least one hour per day of outdoor activity for each detained minor.
- 460A.1.11.3. Lighting of outdoor recreation areas shall be provided to allow for evening activities and to provide security.
- 460A.1.11.4. Access must be provided to a toilet, wash basin and drinking fountain as specified in Section 460A.2.

Section 460A.1.12 Academic Classrooms.

There shall be dedicated academic classroom space for every juvenile in every facility. The primary purpose for the academic classroom shall be for education. Each academic classroom shall contain a minimum of 160 square feet of floor space for the teachers' desk and work area and a minimum of 28 square feet of floor space per minor. A communication system shall be provided in each classroom to allow for immediate response to emergencies. The classroom shall be designed for a maximum of 20 minors.

Section 460A.1.13 Safety Room.

A safety room shall:

- 460A.1.13.1. contain a minimum of 63 square feet of floor area and a minimum clear ceiling height of 8 feet;
- 460A.1.13.2. be limited to one minor;
- 460A.1.13.3. be padded as specified in Section 460A.2.7;
- 460A.1.13.4. provide one or more vertical view panels constructed of security glazing. These view panels shall be no more than 4 inches wide nor less than 24 inches long which shall provide a view of the entire room;
- 460A.1.13.5. provide an audio monitoring system as specified in Section 460A.1.22; ~~and~~,
- 460A.1.13.6. provide access to a toilet, wash basin and drinking fountain outside the room as specified in Section 460A.2.;~~and~~,
- 460A.1.13.7. be equipped with a variable intensity, security-type lighting fixture with controls located outside the room.
- 460A.1.13.8. Any wall or ceiling mounted devices must be designed to prohibit access to the minor occupant.

Section 460A.1.14 Medical Examination Room.

There must be a minimum of one suitably equipped medical examination room in every juvenile facility. Medical examination rooms shall provide the following:

- 460A.1.14.1. space for carrying out routine medical examinations and emergency care and used for no other purpose;
- 460A.1.14.2. privacy for minors;
- 460A.1.14.3. lockable storage space for medical supplies;
- 460A.1.14.4. not less than 144 square feet of floor space with no single dimension less than 7 feet;
- 460A.1.14.5. hot and cold running water; and,
- 460A.1.14.6. smooth, non-porous; washable surfaces.

Section 460A.1.15 Pharmaceutical Storage.

Provide lockable storage space for medical supplies and pharmaceutical preparations as specified by Title 15 California Code of Regulations Section 1438.

Section 460A.1.16 Dining Areas.

Dining areas in juvenile facilities shall contain a minimum of 15 square feet of floor space and sufficient tables and seating for each person being fed. Persons being fed include minors, staff and visitors. Dining areas shall not contain toilets or showers in the same room without appropriate visual barrier.

Section 460A.1.17 Visiting Space.

Space shall be provided in all juvenile facilities for visiting.

Section 460A.1.18 Institutional Storage.

One or more storage rooms shall be provided to accommodate a minimum of 80 cubic feet of storage space per minor. Items to be stored shall be institutional clothing, bedding, supplies and activity equipment.

Section 460A.1.19 Personal Storage.

Each minor in a juvenile facility shall be provided with a minimum of 9 cubic feet of secure storage space for personal clothing and belongings.

Section 460A.1.20 Safety Equipment Storage.

In all juvenile facilities, a secure area shall be provided for the storage of safety equipment such as fire extinguishers, self-contained breathing apparatus, wire and bar cutters, emergency lights, etc.

Section 460A.1.21 Janitorial Closet.

In all juvenile facilities, at least one securely lockable janitorial closet, containing a mop sink and sufficient area for the storage of cleaning implements, must be provided within the security area of the facility.

Section 460A.1.22 Audio Monitoring System.

In safety rooms, locked holding rooms, locked sleeping rooms, single and double occupancy rooms and dormitories of juvenile halls and in locked sleeping rooms and single occupancy rooms of secure camps, there must be an audio monitoring system capable of actuation by the minor that alerts personnel.

Section 460A.1.23 Emergency Power.

There shall be a source of emergency power in all juvenile facilities capable of providing minimal lighting in all living units, activities areas, corridors, stairs, and central control points, and to maintain fire and life safety, security, communications and alarm systems. Such an emergency power source shall conform to the requirements specified in Title 24, Part 3, Article 700, California Electrical Code, California Code of Regulations.

Section 460A.1.24 Confidential Interview Room.

Confidential interview rooms shall contain a minimum of 60 square feet of floor area. In juvenile halls there shall be a minimum of one suitably furnished interview room for each 30 minors. In camps there shall be a minimum of one suitably furnished interview room for each facility. This interview room shall provide for confidential consultation with minors.

Section 460A.1.25 Special Purpose Juvenile Halls.

Special purpose juvenile halls shall conform to all minimum standards for juvenile facilities contained in this section with the following exceptions:

- 460A.1.25.1. Physical Activity and Recreation Areas as specified in Section 460A.1.11;
- 460A.1.25.2. Academic Classrooms as specified in Section 460A.1.12;
- 460A.1.25.3. Medical Examination Room as specified in Section 460A.1.14; and,
- 460A.1.25.4. Dining Area as specified in Section 460A.1.16.

Section 460A.1.26 Court Holding Room for Minors.

A court holding room shall:

- 460A.1.26.1. contain a minimum of 10 square feet of floor area per minor;
- 460A.1.26.2. be limited to no more than 16 minors;
- 460A.1.26.3. provide no less than 40 square feet of floor area and have clear ceiling height of 8 or more feet;
- 460A.1.26.4. contain seating to accommodate all minors as specified in Section 460A.2.8;
- 460A.1.26.5. contain a toilet, wash basin and drinking fountain as specified in Section 460A.2; and,
- 460A.1.26.6. maximize visual supervision of minors by staff.

SECTION 460A.2 DESIGN CRITERIA FOR FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

Section 460A.2.1 Toilet/Urinals.

In living units, toilets must be available in a ratio to minors as follows:

- 460A.2.1.1. juvenile halls 1:6;
- 460A.2.1.2. camps 1:10; and,
- 460A.2.1.3. locked holding rooms 1:8.

One toilet and one urinal may be substituted for every fifteen males.

NOTE: Toilet areas shall provide modesty for the minor without mitigating staff's ability to supervise.

Section 460A.2.2 Wash Basins.

In living units, wash basins must be available in a ratio to minors as follows:

- 460A.2.2.1. juvenile halls 1:6;
- 460A.2.2.2. camps 1:10; and,
- 460A.2.2.3. locked holding rooms 1:8.

Wash basins must be provided with hot and cold or tempered water.

Section 460A.2.3 Drinking Fountains.

In living areas and indoor and outdoor recreation areas, drinking fountains must be accessible to minors and to staff.

- 460A.2.3.1. The drinking fountain bubbler shall be on an angle which prevents waste water from flowing over the drinking bubbler; and,
- 460A.2.3.2. The water flow shall be actuated by a mechanical means.

Section 460A.2.4 Showers.

In living units, showers shall be available to all minors on a ratio of at least one shower or bathtub to every six minors. Showers shall be provided with tempered water.

NOTE: Shower areas shall provide privacy for the minor without mitigating staff's ability to supervise.

Section 460A.2.5 Beds.

Beds shall be at least 30 inches wide and 76 inches long and be of the pan bottom type or constructed of concrete. Beds shall be at least 12 inches off the floor and spaced no less than 36 inches apart measured from any side of the bed. Beds placed at right angles may share a common corner but cannot overlap. Bunk beds must have not less than 33 inches vertically between the pan bottoms. In secure facilities, the bunks shall be securely anchored to the floor and/or wall.

Section 460A.2.6 Lighting.

Lighting in locked sleeping rooms, single occupancy rooms, double occupancy rooms, dormitories, dayrooms and activity areas shall provide not less than 20 foot candles (216 lx) of illumination at desk level. Night lighting is required in these areas to provide good visibility for supervision and be conducive to sleep.

Section 460A.2.7 Padding.

In safety rooms, padding shall cover the entire floor, door, walls and everything on the walls, to a clear height of 8 feet. Benches or platforms are not to be placed on the floor of this room.

All padded rooms must be equipped with a tamper-resistant fire sprinkler as approved by the State Fire Marshal. All padding must be:

- 460A.2.7.1. approved for use by the State Fire Marshal;
- 460A.2.7.2. nonporous to facilitate cleaning;
- 460A.2.7.3. at least ½ inch thick;
- 460A.2.7.4. of a unitary or laminated construction to prevent its destruction by teeth, hand tearing or small metal objects;
- 460A.2.7.5. firmly bonded to all padded surfaces to prevent tearing or ripping; and,
- 460A.2.7.6. without any exposed seams susceptible to tearing or ripping.

Section 460A.2.8 Seating.

Seating shall be designed to the level of security. When bench seating is used, eighteen inches of bench is seating for one person.

Section 460A.2.9 Weapons Lockers.

Weapons lockers are required in all secure juvenile facilities and shall be located outside the security perimeter of the facility. Personnel shall not bring any weapon into the security area. Weapons lockers shall be equipped with individual compartments, each with an individual locking device.

Section 460A.2.10 Security Glazing.

Security glazing shall comply with the minimum requirements of one of the following test standards: American Society for Testing and Materials, ASTM F 1233-98, Class III glass, or; California Department of Corrections, CDC 860-94d, Class C glass, or; H. P. White Laboratory, Inc., HPW-TP-0500.02, Forced Entry Level III.